THE ATLANTIC TELEGRAPH.

PROPOSED REVIVAL OF THE ENTERPRISE.

Negotiations on the Subject Between the British and American Governments.

FAVORABLE OPINIONS OF THE LONDON PRESS

Important Data Proving the Certainty Attending the Undertaking.

PARTIES READY TO CONTRACT FOR THE CABLE,

We quote from the London journals the following strong articles urging the British government to accept the propositions made by our Cabinet for co-operation in the completion of the Atlantic telegraph, the importance of which to the two countries has been so forcibly denatrated by recent events.

The London Star of February 28 says:-

The London Star of February 28 says:—

Europe and America must not continue telegraphically disunited. The Atlantic must not be allowed to interpose an evertasting barrier to electric communication between the two worlds. The submerged and broken cable, with the half million of money expended upon it, is irrecoverable. But there remains the precious memory of messages interchanged in a few minutes between the Quoon of Great Britain and the President of the United States. In such a remembrance there is more than the money's worth—the history of a glorlous enterprise, the prophecy of renewed and permanent success. What was done once can be done again, and done always.

Mr. Cyrus Field, a principal promoter of the experiments made in 1857 and 1858, is now in England, bearing a despatch from Mr. Seward to Mr. Adams upon this important subject. Mr. Lincoln's government are prepared to ask Congress to guarantee two per cent upon a capital of six or seven hundred thousand pounds for twenty or twenty dive years, if England will de the same. The arrangement would of course include, as before, provisees that the cable shall be at all times, in war as well as in peace, open to both governments for the free despatch of their messages. Two per cent upon the capital proposed would amount only to tweive or fifteen thousand pounds for each government—landly a hundredth part of the extra expenditure incurred by this country alone in consequence of the tardiness of communications on the Trent affair. Could Lord Russell and Lord Lyons, Mr. Seward and Mr. Adams, have conversed through the telegraph wires, two days would have sufficed to clear up the unhappy misunderstanding that spread itself over five or six weeks—decanging commerce, infaming passion, and exciting all the evil spirits of both worlds to a revol of wicked attainess. citing all the evil spirits of both worlds to a revol of wicked anticipations and designs. Misshief must always have time to ferment. Intercational quarrens, his alcoholic stimulants, are the results of a process, not of a momentary act. Delay, while it affords opportunity of deliberation, too often furnishes only space for the indulgence of anger and the formation of evil purcoses. But, apart from the great political interests involved in the construction and maintenance of an Atlantic telegraph, the commercial intercourse of the two countries would be immensely facilitated thereby. The condition of markets, prospects of a sugar or a cotton crop, even the state of the weather at a given moment on either coast, are subjects on which a lightning rapidity of information is involuable. Still more sensitively affected are those greatest of all human interests which make no figure in the calculations of the politician or the nerchant. England and America are the Corsican Brothers among nations—so quick their sympathies as close their threship but they need the siertic. interests which make no figure in the calculations of the politician or the merchant. England and America are the Corsican Brothers among nations—so quick their sympathies, as close their kinship, but they used the electric coil to supply the simultaneous consciousness of that mystical pair. There are thousands of families divided by nothing but that dreary space which the totegraph would reduce to the distance between the two extremes of that little island. * * * So numerous and highly esteemed are the public and private uses of the relegraph, that the most valid objection to an Atlantic cable is the difficulty of making it carry all the massages that would be committed to it. But that is not the sort of difficulty to deter men of scientific and commercial enterprise from engaging afresh in the great work of connecting the two continents by a wire stretching from Cape Clear to Cape Race, or some corresponding promontories. The old shareholders are understood to be willing to refurnish the necessary capital. The sum required would, at any rate, not long be two governments. The most successful manufacturers of submarine cables have informed Mr. Gyrus Field of their readmess to construct a wire that only some such and lower doct examinates seen these, and everything private uses of the integraph, that the most valid objects to the antifective of the models of committee to the set of the models of committee to the control of the colled on committee to the control of the colled on committee to the control of the colled on committee to the colled on committee to the colled on committee to the colled on control of the colled on colled on the colled on the

The concentration of authority that would thus result to all departments of the government would alone, index very short space of time, far more than cover in actual saving any risk arising out of the small gearantee or other substantial aid that might be involved as its share in assisting to raise the new capital.

To show this it needs but to reflect that the Foreign

To show his it needs but to reflect that the Fereign Office woold by this means be at once in direct communication with our Minister at Washington and with all the British Consuls in America; that the Colonial Minister would possess free and daily access to the Governors of the five British North American colonies; that the Admiratly would be enabled to exercise the most perfect control over the North American fleet, and that the War Office could instantaneously direct the movements of her Majesty's forces in Cameia and elsewhere.

These arrangements would be most important additions to the power and resources of this country; and we do not doubt that Parhament would ingruidingly consent to extend to the Allantic selegraph enterprise such misterate but substantial sid as would, in conjunction with equal assistance from the United States government, be efficient to raising the expital required for carrying it into permanent effect.

extend to the Allastic relegration on the qual assistance from the United States government, be efficient in raising the explical required for carrying it into permanent effect.

The London Felgraph of March I gives the following summary of the facts connected with the two rival routes:—

By some casualty the negotiations on the subject have already got wind, and if the public is to outer into the discussion, it coght to do so on information as comprehe, five as possible, and should be aware what rival projects and what persens are in the field. There are, than, at least two competitors: that sot of enterprisers represented by Mr. Cyrna Floid as the spokeaman, with disers. Glass, Editest and Company, as the probable contractors for laying down the cable; and, next, "the Atlantic Faigraph Company," which is ably advocated by Colons! The P. Shaffner. Mr. Fleid proposes the direct route across the ocean from reimnd to Newton-Mand, and so to the American main; Colone! Shaffner contands for a morthern roote, via localand, Greenland and Labrador. It is obvious that this plan involves dive termini, with three interruptions; if not more; but it is argued that the communications can be more rapid by the interrupted and circuitous route than by the direct patishese distance. A far more certain and important advantage, which seems to be offered by the combination of electric wave proceeding more slewly with langthened distance. A far more certain and important advantage, which seems to be offered by the combination of electric wave proceeding more slewly with langthened distance in the cable for the circuitous route than by the direct patish the drawn into a combination to vindicate the nearly which is estimated, by adverse reckoners, at nine times the given of the drawn into a combination to vindicate the nearly and involability of this great international communication. On the other sade, it is contenued that the same celerity cannot be attained by the daract have seen to be successful allaying and wonders and some pase

British North America to join the army in China, intelligence ir in the East condered the relators ment the eccessary, and the order was countermended by the eccessary, and the order was countermended by the eccessary, and the order was countermended by the estinglish measure, in transport and other items, at lower from forty to fifty the usual pounds. The precise mode of calsing the cartail is not yet determined, nor, indeed, the conditions under which the capitalities should be invited to come forward for the terms under consideration. the capital is not yet determined, now, indeed, the conditions under which the capitalities should be invited to come forward, for the terms under consideration have somewhat changed, even within the short have somewhat changed, even within the short puried of these last due asions. At present the idea seems to be that France would very likely join her sanction to that of Ragiand and the United States, and it is supposed that if the three governments would, between thom, guarantee, for a given lease, a return, say of the econdition, guarantee, for a given lease, a return, say of the whole thing could be done, and promptly. Now, the containing could be done, and promptly. Now the containing could be done, and promptly. Now the containing the would evidently be a trill. One per cent upon that sum for England would be just \$7,000 a year for an instrument which can at a finch, as we have seen, save us six or seven times that amount. From what we have as or seven times that amount. From what we have a read to believe that some of those who have most strongly resisted the practice of official guarantees are inclined in this case to waive their objections on the score of the manifest public utility. Scrupies which might be suggested by the unstable conditions between the two governments, would be greatly diminished if a third flower were included in the aligned, since a certain breadth of international sanction would thus be obtained, and the gonditation of inviolability for the me him, and of the conditions to its establishment, would be secured on something like a Europeen basis.

The London American, of March 5, has a foreible article upon the subject, from which we make the following extracts:—

The London American, of March 5, has a forcible article upon the subject, from which we make the following oxtracts.—

Taking into consideration the immense advantages afforded by selegraphic communication between the two continents, and the comparative case with which it undertaking can be accomplished, the apalty of the proble mind upon the subject is something wonderful. Saving the absence of this one great link in the electric chain, two-thirds of the earth's circumference are traversed by this mysterious thought bearing instrument. You may stand in London, and, turning castward, converse with your friend at Algiers, at St. Petersburg, at Alexandria, at Bagind, at Constantinopic or you may penetrate with a speed swifter than the wings of the morning the frozen stoppes of Siberia, to the rematest station, 3,000 miles beyond the Russian capital. Westward, you are stopped at Valencia, but, having bridged the Atlantic and arrived at St. Johns, Newfoundiand, by a few circks you may announce yourse of at San Francisco. California, a distance of five thousand five hundred miles toward the setting sun. And why should this one link be wanting to make the chain complete—to unite the Old World with the New—the three continents of the Enstern Hennischere with the Pacific coast? So far as this country is concounted, there is not an increat of public importance that would not be served by the completion of this enterprise. *

Mr. Cyrus W. Field—a genilemm whose name will descend to postority with scarcely I as of honer than that of his countryman, Professor Morac—is now on a visit to England, for the purpose of forwarding the interests of this project, a work which has canned the carnest devotion of the best years of his life. His best cancel does not be sure than the manual relations should accord with the spirit of the divine making will descend to postority with scarcely I as of honer than that of his countryman, Professor Morac—is now on a visit to England, for the purpose of which maxins will offer a God-speed to hi

OPPOSITION OF THE RIVAL ROUTE-MISSTATEMENTS OF COLONEL SHAFFNER.

Colonel Tal. P. Shaffner, who is interested in the North Atlantic telegraph, by way of Iceland, Greenland and Labrador, having, in a letter to the Morning Chronicle, made the statement that it was found impracticable to work in a single direct circuit the line from Malfa to Alexandria, recently laid for the British government; and, furthermore, that a cable laid between the British dominions of Ireland and Newfoundland could not be

Date when laid	Froms	To	Conductors		Size of G. P. pe	Outside Wires.		Length of Cut	Were in Statute
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* Strand.

+ Steel covered with hemp. # Steel covered with hemp.

Every cable manufactured and faid by us is working an easifully, except the three short lines, laid in shallow case more than the shore between Liverpool and Horhead, from Entant to the Lake of Man, and the short line from Trince E. ward's Island to New Bromsvick, the first of which we broken by the anchor of the Royal Charter, in the gale wind just before as was wrecked, and the others by shallow which was the fore as we are very considered. Cables can be perfectly protoned from anchors or lajury in shallow water by having the outer wires made sufficiently strong.

The Manufacture of Maple Sugar.

The making of maple sugar in the Northern States has already commenced; and, as the production this year is likely to be largely in excess of any previous season, and the trade in that article having a prespect of being more brisk and widespread, it is presumed a few facts relating to its manufacture will not be uninteresting. We give below, from the census returns of 1850, the

number of pounds of maple sugar made in that year in the various States in which it is produced, and presume that, in the Northern States at least this year, the amount will be doubled, owing to the high prices of care

Aut na dournant.	aums to	Aria milit beica	a or dwitte
SUERIS:-			
	Pounds.		Pounds.
Arkan=ag	9,330	New York	10,357,484
Connecticut	50,796	New Jersey	2,197
Illinois	248,904	North Carolina	27.932
Indiana 2	.921.192	Ohio	4.588,209
Iowa	78,407	Pennsylvania	2,326,525
Kentucky	407.405	Tennessee	
Maleo	93.542	Vermont	6,349,357
Maryland	47,740	Virginia	
Massachusetts	795,525	Wisconsin	610,976
Michigan 2	439.794	Minnesota	
Missouri	178,910		
The second secon	COUNTY THE PARTY	PROCESS OF THE PROCES	** ** ***

The sap from which the sugar is made is taken from a tree, which is known by various names, such as sugar maple, hard maple and rock maple. It is extracted in the following manner:-As soon as the sun begins to exhibit its power in the spring the trees are "tapped," generally with an auger, and in the hole is inserted a piece of cider, with the pith forced out, so as to admit Securitie men will decide upon the comparative facilities of the two routes. Certain legal impediments are supposed to encumber the northern lim in the shape of patents already granted to persons not belonging to the company, but with all questions of that kind we have at present nothing to do. Independently of benefits conferred on mankind by prompt communication, there cannot be the slightest doubt of the advantage here to be designed and afteriors. A single instance will suffice and the has the lost its force of illustration by having been quoted before. Our government had ordered troops from

gerial rays of the sun, and while in its upward course a part of it escapes through the aperture made with the sugar. With a continuation of cold nights and warm days the sap would run for two or three weeks, but inconsant wa m or fresty weather would stop it altogether.

As the close of what is termed "a good sap day" the liquid is gathered by persons who go from tree to tree generally on anow shoes, with buckets, and it is thus conveyed to he "sugar camp," where, during the night, it is boiled down until it arrives at the proper consistency. This lat-ter operation is performed in this way:--When it assumes the thickness of syrup it is taken from the fire and strained into a barrel, where it is allowed to stand long enough to settle; it is then drawn off through a faucot placed in the barrel above the sediment, and is again submitted to the boiling process until the required solid! ty is attained, which is ascertained by dropping some of the syrup on the snow, or into cold water. The syrup is then run into pans, bowls, cups, or any other description of vessel that will contain it, and allowed to cool and harden.

and being superior in quality to cane sugars, it will command a ready sale at that price.

THE IRON-PLATED NAVY OF ENGLAND.

The Frigates Royal Oak, Resistance. Black Prince, Warrlor, and Defence. From the London Times, March 5.]

All the bands at Chatham dockyard not required upon the Royal Oak, 50, and the other more urgent works at that establishment, have been transferred to the iron sorew frigate Resistance, 18, 600-horae power, which is indergoing completion in No. 3 beek, in order that everything may be prepared for the undocking of that vessel by the date ordered by the Admiratly—the 16th inst. Owing to the unforcescon difficulties which occurred in completing the Resistance by Mosars Westwood, Ballio & Cambell, the contractors, the vessel on arriving at Chatham was in a very unfinished state. The exertions made, however, during the past few months by the dockward bands have omabled the general fitting and completion of the ship to be pushed forward with so much vigor that in the course of a few weeks this the iron steamer, which exactly resembles the Defence in size and tomage, will be it either for the pennant or the steam reserve, whichever the Admiraity may decide upon. Like the sister ship Defence, her bulwarks form a straight line for and aft, and she is also provided with a projecting bow to enable her to be used as a steam ram, although it is the generally received orninon among nautical man that with the great weight of the boilers and machinery placed along their keelsons, combined with the heavy iron masts, both the Defence and the Resistance are altogether unfitted for employment as steam rams, the daming they might inflict in running down an opposing ship being little likely to supply an equivalent for the injury they would themselves receive in the conflict.

The Resistance will be back rigged, like the Defence, and she will also be fitted with Canningham's petent topsail yards. She will be provided with four of the 110-pounder (Armstrongs, and ten 68-pounder twenty-five cwt. smooth bure genus, on her main deck, and on her spar-deck two 110-pounder shells, fifty boxes of common and afty of segment 20 pounder she

trial to take place, and it was, in consequence, postposed until yesterday. A strong southwest gale, however, again postponed the trial, and the ship, as already stated, brought up at Spithead pending further instructions from the Admiratry. In leaving the harbor the Defence yesterday again manifested great want of readiness in answering her helm. Her engues were reversed on one part of her course to save her from getting upon the beach. The Defence is fitted with a bent iron tiller, similar to that of the Warrier, which ought to have great power over her helm. The barrel of her wheel, however, appears to be of too great diameter. Wintt wer the cause may be, it would appear to be remediable, if the fact of her quickness of movement when once she gives sign of obeying her helm is to be trusted to. The eight men at her wheel seem to expend a great deal of mu cular force without preducing an alteration in the chips course in the time usually allowed. This certainly indicates a loss of power somewhere between the wheel and the rudder head. The fault, however, will, without soubt, be discovered, and, if possible, rootified before the ship again gets under weight.

TEST FIRING FROM AN IRON PLATED CUPOLA-AN

TEST FIRING FROM AN IRON PLATED CUPOLA—AN IRON SHIRLD SHIP.

[From the London Times, March 3.]

The expecimental firing from Capt. Cowper P. Cole's cupola was resumed at Portamouth, on Saturday, under the direction of Capt. R. S. Hewiett, C. B., commanding her Majesny's chip Excellent, and was again attended with highly estisfactory results. Everything was carried on as in action, even to the langing of the fighting innterns, if up, in their places inside the cupola. The target was placed at 5,600 yards distance, and the practice made was exceedingly good, the second shot fired passing through it. The two 100-pointers were fired singly and together, and in quick firing six rounds were inter in as many minutes. The concussion from the discharge of the guas was but trilling, and was, in fact, found to be greater outside the shield than within it. The smoke cleared off as effectually as on the last day's experiments, and the guas, with their carriages, worked with the greatest facility.

found to be greater outsue the shield than within it. The smoke cleared off as effect saily as on the last day's experiments, and the guns, with their carriages, worked with the greatest facility.

The shield ship which it is proposed to build on this plan will have no masts, and when adoat will show to the view above her deck merely her funnel and the tops of her shields. Cleared for action, the ship's bulwarks are thrown down all round her level with the upper deck, a ong the centre of which are ranged her cupols shields, resembling gigantic inverted tea-saucers, each containing two one hundred pounder Armstrongs of eighty-eight hundredweight. These shields rest upon towars, which are sunk through the upper deck, and are fixed on a turntain on the deck below, which revolves, with the guns, shield and men, as may be required. The height of the shield from the upper deck will be about five feet, which will be but a small object for an enemy to fire at; shot can only strike it at an angle of forty live degrees. The muzzle of the guns will be mine feet als inches from the water. The sides of the vessel will be covered with armor plating, the form and arrangement of which may most probably be a subject for future consideration, as the experiments that will be commenced at shockuryness to morrow, and others that will be carried out both at Fortsmouth and shockuryness, with cellular and other pates, will be certain to effect it great change in our resear mode of attaching the armor plates to our from ships.

The ableid ship will be 2,500 tons measurement, and

pates, will be certain to effect a great change in our present mode of attaching the armor plates to our iron ships.

The shield ship will be 2,500 tons measurement, and her estimated cost is, as far as can be estimated at present, £180,000. Her draught of water is to be only twenty feet, and her speed twelve and a half knots. The Defence, selecting her by way of comparison, is 3,605 tons, draws twenty sive feet four inches of water, has made a speed of 11-357 knots (she will probably add another half knot on her next trial, which is arranged to take place within a few days), and her cost has been nearly twice that estimated for the shield ship. Many other important advantages will also be possessed by the shield ship over the Defence class. On a broad-side the latter can only fight seven guns, protected by her iron plates, whereas the shield ship can bring her whole feedes to bear of one time upon any point derived, with virtually no limit to their training, whereas the before is confined with her seven guns to some twenty-nine degrees of training. In closing, the shield ship, by taking a slightly oblique course, can bring the whole of her guns to bear upon the choice. It was a supplied to be a ship of account that, in any contest with another cesser, should the whole of her guns to bear upon the end-interest that, in any contest with another costs; should the whole of her faster of the two, she would be enabled to tee; this position as long as also close, and destroy the reset of speed to her faster of the two, she would be enabled to tree, this residues a land as a choice. This is done, on the order the power distance of an object. This is done, on the order the subject and canterior to the desire and destroy the desired in this accordance of an object. This is done, on the power three being the same at another green which the can be desired as the same desired to the subject to the subject and desired the same transporters and the same at the same and the

time the guns are fired. It may be necessary to send have that he top of the shield it eff is sighted titled a rife, independently of the genes it contains, and if it the cup is, therefore, each it directed upon the object, the guns resolving with the lower. In guns are placed parallel to cach other, and the sighte are immediately ever them. The duty of directing the shield is given to one man, who is termed the "directer," and who occuries an olevated post on in rear of the two guns, from which he can look over the eige of the shield while bringing its guns to bear upon the object to be frou at. To protect his head while in this position, the front upper edge of the shield is fitted with the stort from matthers, with sufficient size of ga a line of sight between them. We thus that the midship sections of our flaished from shins will not be repeated in the construction of the shield ship.

ARMOS PLATES POR SHIPS.

To the store of this day Loud C. Paget is reported, in reply to a question as to a mor plates, to have stated in the House of Communs last night his opinion that "the superiority, if any, was yet on the side of the rolled plating. He admitted, at the same time, that have had been as specimen of hummered plating prepared by the Thames Iron Ship Company, which showed a great superiority over all the other kinds of plating that had been tried. That, however, was a single-specimen, and unon the whole the balance of advantage was rather in favor of rolled plates."

I beg to be allowed to state that the plates (four in anumber) referred to by his lord-hip, which were three forming the Warrior target at Shooburyness, were in all all respects, both as to material and mode of man facture, precisely similar to those now of the sides of the Warrior, and to those which are now forging for the Royal Oak and the Minotaur.

In your naval and military intelligence of the 17th inst., a report is given of the trial of armor plates at Fortsmouth, both rolled and hammered, and your report is that "the hammered plates for

FINANCIAL AND COMMERCIAL.

SATURDAY, March 22-6 P. M. Money is easy at 6 a 7 per cent on call. The government indebtedness certificates are selling at 981/2, which is an index to the abundance of money and the confidence felt in the government. Foreign exchange closed dull at about 112, gold being worth 11/4 a 1/4.

Stocks were inactive this morning, but prices were generally firmer. Governments were freely taken at 94%. If the banks would keep out of the market for a couple of weeks they could sell just as fast at 98 as they are now doing at 94. The most active of the speculative stocks was Toledo which, as was expected, reacted from the decline of yesterday, and advanced 11/4 per cent before the afternoon board. The short interest in this stock will apparently lose some money. There was no change at the morning board in Erie, Central, the Michigan shares or the other speculative stocks. After the board the market generally acquired more firmness on the news from Europe At the second board everything was better. Toledo rose 1/2 per cent, Erie 1/2, Illinois 1/2, Erie preferred 1/4, and other stocks in proportion. market closed firm, the following being the last quotations:-United States 6's, registered, 1881, 94 a 94; do. 6's, conpon, 1881, 94 a 1/4; do. 5's, coupon, 1874, 871/4 a 1/4; Virginia 6's, 601/4 a 61; Tennessee 6's, 581/ a 59; North Carolina 6's, 70 a 71; Missouri 6'3, 52% a ½; Pacific Mail, 96 a ½; New York Central, 83½ a ½; Erie, 37½ a 38; do pre-ferred, 62½ a ½; Hudson River, 35¾ a 36½; Harlem, 12¾ a 13¾; do. preferred, 31½ a 32; Reading, 42 a 1/2; Michigan Central, 561/4 a 3/4; Michigan Southern and Northern Indiana, 24 a 16; do. guaranteed, 471/4 a 48; Panama, 1201/4 a 121; Illinois Central, 66 'a 1/4; Galena and Chicago, 69 a 1/4; Cleveland and Toledo, 46 a 1/6; Chicago and Rock Island, 56% a 57; Chicago, Burlington and Quincy, 63 a 1/2; Milwaukee and Prairie du Chien, 261/4 a 1/4; Cleveland, Columbus and Cincinnati, 112 a 113; Michigan Central 8's, first mortgage, 102 a 104; Illinois Central bonds, 7's, 94 a %; gold, 1011/4 8 %.

The Chancellor of New Jersey, in an elaborate and very able opinion, has decided the long contested case of the Zinc Company vs. the Frank. linite Company. The Sussex Register says that the amount involved in this controversy was a property valued at one million dollars. The pending suit related to one-half of Mine Hill, located at Franklin, Sussex county, New Jersey, which, according to Dr. Jackson's report, contains nearly two millions of tons of ore above water level. This ore, in admixture with other iron ore in the blast furnace. produces a cast metal of ten thousand pounds upor a square inch more than any gun metal used by the American or English government. Captain Dahlgren tried the Franklinite metal in connection with Cloverdale pig, a charcoal iron. The Franklinite is an anthracite metal. The result was that the tensile strength was increased fifty per cent over the charcoal iron alone. We learn that all the Franklinite pig in the market has been bought up within a few days, and that an English order for five hundred tons cannot be executed. It is said that this iron will make a boiler plate for iron-clad steamers superior to any in use. Valentine & Butler, safe manufacturers, have been trying many experiments by coating plates with Franklinite. The government should without delay cause these plates to be tested as to their tensile strength, and their tendency to resist cannon balls. The Franklinite Steel Company leased a portion of their mines at Sterling Hill a few years since; but the parties have failed to do anything towards getting out ore or establishing a manufactory for turning the mines to a practical account. We learn that the company is arranging for the resumption of the property, and intend to put up works soon

for the reduction of the ore. The business of the Sub-Treasury was as follows

The Hammonia this morning carries out \$232, 915, and the City of Washington \$229,812-in all

\$462,727.

The exchanges at the Bank Clearing House this morning were \$16,869,807 66, and the balances \$1,403,724 32. The exchanges for the week ending to-day were \$115,376,381 05, being a daily average of \$19,229,396 84, against \$19,826,329 64 for the week ending on Saturday last. The Hartford and New Haven Railroad has declared a quarterly dividend of two and a half dollars per share, payable on the 1st of April at the Union Bank. The Chemical Bank has declared its regular quarterly dividend of six per cent, payable on the 1st of April.

The annual election of the Michigan Southern Railroad Company will be held on the 2d of April, and the transfer books remain closed from April 2 to April 23, both inclusive.

The Milwaukee Sentinel says of the flour and

grain in store at that point:grain in store at that point:—

The Secretary of the Chamber of Commerce has ascertained the amount of flour in store here on the 1st inst. to have been 104,000 bbls., so that the stock of flour in this city cannot be less than 125,000 bbls. Adding the receipts of wheat since the 1st inst. to the amount in store at that date gives us an aggregate of 3,234,000 bushels now on hand. So far as wheat alone is concerned, this is the largest stock ever held by any city on the continent.

| Stock Exchange | Saffanar March 22, 1862 | Saffanar March 22, 1862 | Saffanar March 22, 1862 | 100 alis N Y Can RR. S3\(\) 25000 | do. 104 500 94\(\) 6 | do. ... 83\(\) 4500 (1850 810 wildy 93\(\) 250 Eric RR. ... 37\(\) 5000 Eric RS 810 wildy 93\(\) 250 Eric RR. ... 37\(\) 500 Tr 3-10 can sn 150\(\) 450 | do. ... 830 31\(\) 3700 Wild Rr can boo 88\(\) 50 | do. ... 830 31\(\) 3700 Winn 6\(\) 90. 57\(\) 100 | do. ... 50\(\) 37\(\) 2500 | do. ... 830 31\(\) 37000 Winn 6\(\) 8. 90. 57\(\) 40 | do. ... 810\(\) 37\(\) 2500 | do. ... 850\(\) 51\(\) 40 | Eric RR pref. | 62\(\) 2500 Wisso 6\(\) 8. 800 | 51\(\) 400 | do. ... 830\(\) 62\(\) 2500 | do. ... 850\(\) 51\(\) 400 | do. ... 81\(\) 1000 Chan RR so bo 81\(\) 400 | do. ... 810\(\) 1000 Chan W = 1 dos 81\(\) 100 Ul Can RR so p. 6-24\(\) 1000 Chan W is to 47\(\) 1000 Chan W is to 47

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CITY COMMERCIAL REPORT.

SATURDAY, March 22-2 P. M. From .- The market was dull and inactive, but without change of mement in prices. The sales footed up about 8,000 bbla., including extra State at \$5 45 a \$5 55, and superfine State and Western at \$5 25 a \$5 37 V.

WHEAT WAS heavy and to cive, while sales were quite limited, including Minwa kee club at \$1 30, and Western red winter at \$1 36 a \$1 38.

rad winter at \$1.36 n. \$1.38. Coan was heavy, with sales of 25,000 bushels, at 58c. a 59c. in store to 60c. delivored, for Western mixed. Pone was quiet and sales light, at \$13.37½ a \$13.00 for ew mess.
Williams was heavy and unsettled, and quotations were nominal; 22c. was bid, and 24c. a 24 Mc. asked.

Winskax was heavy and unsettled, and quotations were nominal; 22c. was bid, and 24c. a 24 ½c. asked.

THE DRY GOODS TRADE.

The following is a comparative statement of the imports of foreign dry goods at New York for the week ending March 20, and since Jan. 1.—

For the week. 1860. 1861. 1862. Entered at the port. ...\$1,707,541 1,499,514 948,773 Since Jan. 1.

Entered at the port. ...\$30,547,959 29,538,525 12,926,482 Thrown on market. ... 1,707,541 1,499,514 948,773 Since Jan. 1.

Entered at the port. ...\$30,547,959 29,538,525 12,926,482 Thrown on market 31,402,702 20,139,264 13,653,540 By the above table it will be seen that the dry goods entered at this port the past week were in excess of the se for the same time last year, while they were below those for the same time in 1880. The aggregate since the 1st of January continues to be below those for consumption, manufactures of wool combraced \$277,874; do. of cotton, \$100,534; sile.,\$124,641; flax, \$52,016, and miscellance s, \$16,077. Total, \$570,845.

The exports have been very limited the past week. The spring trade with the West not having opened, navigation continuing to be obstracted, trade among commission and jobbing houses was light and irregular. The most active sales were being made by the auctin houses, which, as a good at thing, were pretty well attended; while staple, with desirable and seasonable articles of fancy goods, soil readily at fair prices—generally at four months, with a liberal discount for cash. A sale of ribbons came off on Wedneeday, which proved in the main satisfactory. A catalogue of showls, imported by Mears. Bankard & Hutton, was soid and realized fair prices. The sale of hostery was heavy in the forencon, but coved with rather mere spirit. Other sales were made during the week, embracing miscellance and punith prices the goods offered. Cotton domestic goods were inactive, though with more signs of an increased demand at the opening of the apring trade with the West. Heavy shortings and drills were held nominally at 15c

Real Estate Sales—Narch 31.

By James M. Miller and William Kennelly.

3 story brick house, stable and lot, 141 East 36th
st., 30.4 front, 30 rear, by 155.6 and 151.8.

\$7,100

3 story brown stone house and lot, 100 East 10 thst.,
23.6 1 2 2 10.500

4 story brown stone house and lot, 159 West 14th
st., 25.6 x 103.

15,000

House and lot 86 Fast Broadway, 25 x 75.

5,300

House and lot 8.2 55th st., 185 ft. east Lexington
avenue, 18,9 x 10.5.

5,175

House and lease of lot n. s. 17th st., 72 ft. west 6th
avenue.

6,000

Lot adjoining above, on the avenue, 25x160....
Do. do. do. do. do.
Do. do. do. do.
Do. do. do. do. Gore in rear of above..... SHIPPING.

LONDON EXHIBITION.
RETURN TICKETS TO LONDON AND BACK
First Class.
Third Class.
Sloo
Steam weekly to Liverpool, touching at Queenstown, (Cork
Harbor.) The Liverpool, New York and Philadelphis Signature.

able Company intend despatching their full powered Clydebuilt from steamships as follows—GLASGOW, Saturday, March 29; EDISBURG, Saturday, April 5; GITY OF BAILTIMORE, Saturday, April 5; GITY OF BAILTIMORE, Saturday, April 6; GITY OF BAILTIMORE, Saturday, April 12; and every succeeding Saturday, at noon, from pier 48, North river.

First Cabin. \$75 Steerage \$30

Do, to London. 80 De, to London. 23

Do, to London. 83 De, to London. 23

Do, to Paris. \$3

Do, to Paris. \$3

Do, to Paris. \$3

Antwerp, Ac, at equally flow rise.

Raice from Liverpool or Owenstown.—First cabin, \$75, \$35

and \$105. Steerage from Liverpool, \$40] from Queenstown, \$30

Tickets can be bought here at these rates, enabling people to send for their friends.

These steamers have superior accommodations for parameters.

\$30. Tickets can be bought here at these rates, coabling people to send for their friends.

These steamers have superior accommodations for parameters, are strongly built in water tight from sections, and carry patent fire annihilators. Experienced surgeons are attached to each steamer.

For further information apply in Liverpool to WILLIAM INMAN, agent, 22 Water street; in Glasgow to ALEX, MALCOLM, No. 58, Enoch square; in Queensown to C. & W. D. SETMOUR & CO.: in London to EUUES & MANEY, 61 King Wilman street; in Parla to JULES DECOULT, 8, 61 King Wilman street; in Parla to JULES DECOULT, 111 Walnut street; the company soffices.

JOHN G. DALE, Agent, 15 Broadway, New York.

THE NORTH GERMAN LLOYD'S STEAMSHIP HANSA, H. J. von Santen commander, carrying the United States mail, will sail from pier 30 North river, foot of Chambers street, on SATURDAY, March 29, at 12 o'elock M., BREMEN VIA SOUTHAMPTON,

LONDON, HAVRE, SOUTHANDTON AND BREMEN. at the following rates:—
For the first cabin, \$100; second cabin, \$60; steorage, \$35.
For freight or passage apply to
OELRICHS & CO., 68 Broad street. OELRICHS & CO., 66 Broad street.

STEAM TO LONDONDERRY, CLASGOW AND LIVERpool,—The Montreal Sugment.

CTEAM TO LONDONDERRY, CLASGOW AND LIVERS DO DOG-THE MONITORIES SEARING COMPANY AND LIVERS HIS DOGSTON THE CLASS HIS DOGSTON ACT OF THE MONITORIES AND ACT OF THE CARBON AND LIVERS HIS SHARP AND ACT OF THE CARBON AND LIVER AND ACT OF THE CARBON AND ACT OF THE CARBON

ROYAL MAIL STEAMSHIP AFRICA-FOR LIVERpool. The AFRICA, Jan. Some, Commander, will ask
from the stream on Wednesday next, 36th instant. A steamboat will rily between the company's wharf, at Jersey City,
and the Africa, from 10 to 11 A. M., to convey persongers and
baggage on board. None but passengers can be taken on
board. The ASIA will sail April 9.

E- CUNARD, No. 4 Bowling Green. E- CUNARD, No. 4 Bowling Green.

TAPSCOTTS LINE LIVERPOOL AND LONDON PACKETS.

ETS.
REMITTANCES TO ENGLAND, IRELAND, &c.,
PASSAGE TO OR FROM GREAT BRITAIN OR IRELAND
at the lowest rates, and BRAFTS, payable
on demand anywhere throughout the UNITED
RINGDOM, can be obtained as herotofore, at
TAPSCOTT & CO., 56 South street.

THOMPSON'S BLACK STAR LINE,—FOR LIVERPOOL, 15th appendid packet ships JEREM'H THOMPSON, at pice 36 East river, sails March 29; WRISTER, April 5; ORIENTA April 10. Drafts on Ireland. Apply at the office, 275 Pearlst, FOR LIVERPOOL AND LONDON.—TAPACOTT'S Line.—Ship WM. TAPSCOTT, lying at pier 35 East river, sails for Liverpool March 27, and ship HERESS, lying at pier 17 East river, sails for Lendon March 25. For passage, at low rates, apply to TAPSCOTT A CO., 86 South street. FOR CALIFORNIA VIA PANAMA.

A first class steamer will leave New York on the lat, 11th and 21st of each month, except when these dates fall on Sunday, when the day of departure will be on the Monday following.

For freight or passage apply at the only office. No. 5 Bowling Green.

D. B. ALLEN, Agent. Ing Green.

D. B. ALLEN, Agent.

A USTRALIA PIONEER LINE, CARRYING THE AUGUSTAN AND THE AUGUSTAN AUGU

A USTRAILLA—KANGAROO LINE FOR MELBOURNE.

Established 1833—To sell forty days before any other
stip. Now loading, the noise first class ship ATLANTIL,

Lido tons, will be despatched on the fatt of April. The accommondations for second class passengers are unusually
roomy and comfortable. For freight or passage apply on
board, at pice 10, East River, or to

MAILLER, LORD & QUERAU, 103 Wall st.

HOR HAVANA.
The United States mail steamship COLUMBIA.
R. Acams, United States Navy, Commander,
Will leave pier No. 4 North river, on Wednesday, April 2, 1803, at 12 o'clock professing.
Present to the procurse from the Spanish Cons. il.
For freight or present apply 10
STOPLOND, TILESTON & CO., 22 Broadway.

FOR SALE. A RARE CHANCE—ANY PERSON WISHING TO RE-age in business may purchase at a bargain tim Stock and Fi tures of an old established Hardware Stock Ad-dress I. A., Brooklyn Post odice, with real many. A GOOD CHANGE FOR A MAN WITH A SMALL capital—Sock and fixtures of the oldest L.c. and Gunsmith establishment in N wharg, N. Y., for saie cheap. Death of the property the reason for selling.

STEPHEN A. PIERCE & CO., No. 6 Pine street. BAKERY FOR SALE CORNER STORE, THE SEST D in Sixth avenu ; every part liked up now, everything in the best of orders not on a ticle washed to carry on the bushiests a good catablated trade, doing a good catablated seem of the seem of the

COAL YARD FOR SALE-SITUATED ON ONE OF the most prominent thorou heares a the city of Brook-lyn; 265 Fusion avenue. Price low. DENTAL PRACTICE AND RESIDENCE FOR SALE .-Twenty niles, or alout one hair by rail from New York; toughton heatily and use, house modern, twelve large comes, besides a large bosoments, son, furnece, water, studies, ac., touction of twenty sensingly, and rist class price \$10,000. Address James B. Rutsauge, Trees delice. POR SALE-TWO FIRST RATE LATHES; ONE A double v, and the other flat shears, with chucks, slide yest, &c., made by J. A. Schenek, suita de for mathematical fractionent making or a machinest. Inquire at 166 Water street, up stairs.

FOR SALE—THE STOCK, FIXTURES AND LEASE OF a beautifully need up Tea Store up town. The owner having other beamers on hand, would sell on favorable terms. Call at 350 Ninth avenue, second door below Thirty-third street.

Por SALE.—THE SPLENDID AND WELL KNOWN Place of amusement, known as Magor's Palisade Park, is herewish offered for sale, under very advantageous conditions. The pre-pricer, asving established a permanent business in Washington, is unable to attend to both. Those wisaness in Washington, is unable to attend to both. Those wisaness is washington, is unable to attend to both. Those wisaness to washington, in union at the premises, from now till the middle of A rill at the farthest.

L. MAGER,

Proprietor of Palisade Para, Wechawken, N. J.

FOR SALE-STO E, FIXTURES AND LEASE OF AN observed on the stablished down town for ery store; an excellent opportunity or an enterprising man with a small ash capital Principals only with address Down Town Grocer, Herald

FOR SALE-A RETAIL STOCK OF DRY GOODS POR SALE-AT A BARGAIN, AN ENTIRE NEW Barge, suitable for this or river. For particulars ap-ply to H. W. SHIPMAN, 80 Ce ar street.

FOR SALE-A PIRST CLASS REFRESHMENT SA loon and Restaurant; will be sold for beauma, fail ite raine. For particulars manyly to WM. H. VANDERBURGH No. 63 Wall street, outdood Gamun, Jordan & Bain. POR SALE—THE GOOD WILL AND CONTENTS OF A laboratory belowing to the estate of the late I make Feek, M. D.; also his Bloos, Apperatus, &c. Apply to F LANGMAN, 159 Water street.

FOR SALE -ANY PERSON BAVING A GOOD SE P come and four-pull B or Plump, bar counter, eys or counter, and merble top tables, can hear of a cus omer by addressing J. C., Jorsey City Post office.

FOR SALE—AT A BARGAIN, AS THE OWNER CAN not steend to ft, the Fixtores of a lars, class counce Liquor Store, on the best business arenne up town doing a good trade: a large store; run paint to list of May. Apply to T GAPFNEY, Auctioneer, 59 Course street.

GOOD OPPORTUNITY TO ENGAGE IN BUSINESS.—
A steek of atraw Goods, Hats and Caps, together with
the Good Will of an old established house, is offered in excange for part cash and part real estate. Address Siraw
Goods and Hats, Berald office. C ROCERY FOR SALE-WITH HORSE, WAGON AND Fixtures, on one of the best corners in the Ninth ward; cash trade and low rent; will be soid cheap for cash. For particulars inquire at 274 Bleecker street, in the store.

PROPELLER FOR SALE, PREIGHT OR CHARGER adapted to inland mayication, of 150 tons burdlen. In quire of Captain A. D. TATE, tol Chambers street. TO BAKERS.—FOR SALE, A BAKERY, IN THE NEW brown stone block corner of Righth avenue and Fi typiched street, fictures, including storid and take house, conjucte, with hiv years' tosse, for only \$250. A good opportunity for a persevering man to make a bortune. Reason or sing, all health. Apply to S. W. CRONK or R. PELION, 150 Wes. Fifty-third street.

TO PRINTERS—FOR SALE CHEAP, A POOLSCAP I ham Press, Ruggies Card and Bin tiead Press, 120 liss, Small Pics, let Chasses, Jose Ponts, Wood Type, ac. Appig at 27 Fulton street, New York. \$200 WILL PURCHASE THE STOCK AND PIXStore in the Ninth ward, doing a good business; very low renumereds of men daily employed. Apply to T. GAFFNEY,
Auctioneer, 59 Centre street.

\$8,000. -WANTED. A MORTGAGE OF THE MONEY TO AMOUNT OF THE STATE OF THE

\$2.000. THE STOCK AND PIXTURES OF A Conling Store in Fulton arcet for sale; stock new, rem. ow. A cod opportunity for a person with a small expital to make money. Fully engaged in other basiness the reason for selling. Address for three days Cothier, Heraid office.

A TLANTIC SAVINGS BANK
DEPOSITS FROM 25 (ENTS TO \$6,000 ENCEIVED.
S per cont interest allo clouds and of \$1,000 the cloud the per cent on sums over that a count. D posts coade as or before April 1 will receive increast as from that date of before April 1 will receive increast as from that date.

M. D. VAN FELT, Press ont.
CHARLES D. BAILEY, Treasurer.

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ROBERT SEWELL 72 Wall street.
Pensions, Bointy, Jack Pay and Fraze Money collected.
Vointbers discharged for disability and the beirs of those
who have died are requested to call. Prize money promptly
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October I. 1861, and payable three years from onto, are hereby notioned that provision has been mad for the payment in coin of the coupons of a mismum interest with the coin of the coupons of a mismum interest with the coin of the coupons of a mismum, agreed, to include the coin of the coin of

THIRD AVENUE SAVINGS BANK,
COTHER TRIES BY NEW and TWENLY-Rich Street.
CONSTRUCTED 150.
SIN PER CENT INTEREST aboved on all sums from

DEFORM AND ON OR REFORD BY APRIL
WILL BLAW INTEREST FROM THAT DATE
Bank open daily, from Revol. Also on Monday, W. dince
they and Saturday Greatings, from to be.
Arus. F. Lee, Secretary. U. S. 6 PER CENT ONE YEAR CERTIFICATES AND Open termasters' Vouchers becall and sole, or collect by Livermore, CLEWS & CO., bankers, 41 and 45

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Wanted, by RICH AEDS KINGSLAND, Banker and Broker, No. 1 Broad street, New York. UNITED STATES SIX PEB CENT DEST CENTIFICATES, 7-20 and 6 per cent Treasury nade, and decembed by F. P. JAMES & CO., 45 Well servet

\$3,500 -ANY PERSON WHO CAN LOAN THIS co.5000. amount for two years can hear of a good in-twestment on real estate property in this State, at good in-terest. Address A. Z., b x 170 Herard once.

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INDIA CAMBL'S HAIR SHAWLS BOUGHT FOR CASH L or taken in exchange for diamond jewelry. Cash part for Damends. Apply only from 9 to 10 A. M., and from it till 3 P. M. B. W. PLUMB, Diamond Broker, 512 Broadway, Money to loan.

LIBERAL ADVANCES MADE ON DIAMON'S Watches, Plate and Jewelry, or bought for cash, at the highest price. Persons having old Gold or Suiver to with not do better than call on LOUS ANRIGH, 723 Broadway MEDICAL.

A REMINDER. DR. BARROW, 194 BLEECKER arrest, four doors from Macdongal street, New Volk. DR. COOPER, 14 DUANE STREET, MEMBER OF THE

D College of Physicians and Surgoons of New Lors, may be consulted daily at his office, from 3 in the morning until 8 in the evening. DR. LINES TREATS DISEASES OF FEMALES WITH unparalleled success. He can be consulted at 15: East Thirteenth street, near Second avenue.

DR. E. K. ROBERTS CAN BE. CONSULTED DAILY free of charge, at 79 West Thirty eighth street. Con-

DOCTOR HUNTER HIMSELF—THE PHYSICIAN who established the Hunter an Dispensary, No. 3 Division street, New York city, in 18th, can be consented from 8 A. M. until 10 o'clock at hight at the old office. Private

DR. POWERS TREATS ALL DISEASES OF FEMALES with unparalleled success. He can be consulted at No. 12 Laight street. Attends constantly.

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R. COBBETT, M. D., MEMBER OF THE NEW YORK London, can be commended as upon, an bit content, No. 20 Journal attending, can be commended as upon, an bit content, No. 20 Journal attends, twiger, Chambers, and Rende, having a private or transe as No. 6 Cuty Hall, place. N. 5 — As a prior of De Commendation, see his diploma as above, in his class.